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TWO CENTS.

ALL TRIED SUICIDE

Story of "Jack" Biddle, the Recaptured Convict.

DID NOT RETURN OFFICERS' FIRE

"Ed" Biddle is Expected to Die at Any Moment.

WOMAN MAY RECOVER

BUTLER, Pa., February 1 .- The condition this morning of the fugitives from justice, Edward and John Biddle and Mrs. Kate Soffel, who were wounded in the battle with the Pittsburg and Butler police last evening, has not changed since midnight, except in the case of "Ed" Biddle, who has grown noticeably weaker, and from the Butler jail by force. In a few it is believed that his death is now only a matter of a few hours. His temperature is 102; pulse, 146; respiration, 22, and there is evidence of almost continual internal hemorrhages. Unless peritonitis sets in "Jack" will be taken to the hospital, where an operation will be performed in the hope of saving his life. The doctors have just secured evidence that his bladder was reached by the bullet, but his general condition seems to be good.

Mrs. Soffel is resting easily. Her only wound was made by a bullet, which penetrated the left breast within an inch of the nipple. It was from a 32-caliber revolver and coursed around the fifth rib on the left side, lodging under the shoulder blade. About 3 o'clock this morning Dr. G. K. McAdoo performed an operation on her, re-moving the bullet, and she is in such a condition that her recovery is believed to be a matter of a very short time. Mrs. Soffel tells two different stories of the shooting, one to the effect that she shot herself during the fight and the other that she was shot by Edward Biddle. The bul-let did not go through her outer garment, which indicates that the shot was fired by herself or Biddle by placing the revolver up under the coat. A legal battle is expected when the Pittsburg authorities ar-rive today, and at the jail it is said the only way the Pittsburgers will be able to secure the Biddles will be by a writ of habeas corpus. The Butler authorities are determined to light against their being taken away.

"Jack" Biddle's Statement.

From the statement made this morning by "Jack" Biddle, in his cell, it is evident that the escaped convicts and their accomplice had arranged to commit suicide in case capture became imminent. In addition "Jack" also told how they escaped. Their manner of getting out of jail, according to his statement, was as has already been published. McGeary, he says, fell over the range when he jerked loose from the hold the prisoner had on him. He says Mrs. Soffel helped them to escape, but would not say she supplied the saws. The sawing of the bars of the cells, he says, was completed before January 14, and that veral times previous to the day on which the escape was made their plans failed through some little detail. "Jack" again reiterated that he never killed any one and that he never put a bullet into any one except Keeper Reynolds. He said the first crime he ever committed was assisting to rob a liquor store at Carnegie, but admitted that he had participated in a number robberies after that. After they had left the jail they went to a house near a railroad in Pittsburg.

They remained there all of Thursday The people in the house, "Jack" said, when they read of the escape from the jail, recognized them and would only let them remain after the Biddles gave them a 'hunch of money.'

They remained at the house until Thursday night, leaving it as soon as it grew dark. "Jack" says he wanted to stay there and that "Ed." was also willing to stay, but that "the woman" was nervous and afraid they would be caught. "I wouldn't let them go alone," "Jack" said, and as soon as it grew dark we went down the street and took a Perryville avenue car. We rode to the end of the line and from there walked until we reached the farm where we stole the horse.

Might Have Escaped.

"If it had not been for the woman we would not have been caught, for we could easily have gotten another horse, and by this time been more than 100 miles away. It's a lead-pipe cinch that we would have escaped, but we could not let that poor woman go by herself. She did all she could with us-betraved her husband, deserted her family, all to help us out, and we would have been a great deal worse than we are ught to be if we had thrown her down. When we saw the officers coming toward when we saw the officers coming toward us on the roadsyesterday evening we knew it was all up. We did not fire a shot at the officers, but agreed to kill ourselves. I shot myself in the mouth. "Ed" shot himself over the heart, and the woman shot herself in the breast. We knew we had no chance to get away, and we knew we would swing if taken back, and that is why we wanted to kill ourselves.' It has been discovered that "Jack" has

two bulletholes through his mouth, instead of one, as first thought. One of his other wounds is through his abdomen, and it is thought into his bowels, and this may cause his death, because peritonitis usually results from wounds of this kind. Bullets from two of his other wounds about the stomach were taken out this morning. The Biddles when captured had on the clothes they wore when they es-"Jack" had, in addition, a light enelton overcoat. Mrs. Soffel also had on the clothes in which she left her home. Through "Ed's" coat there is one bulletbut through the dark blue velvet vest

he wore are two holes made by the bullets that are lodged near his heart. "Jack's" coat and vest are literally riddled. are four holes in the side of the coat and ten in the right sleeve. The latter appear to have been made by small bullets. "Jack's" pistol was a cheap 32-caliber af-

Had Fired Three Shots.

Three of the six chambers of the gun hold empty cartridges. Both of the Biddles were talkative this morning, but both disclaimed ever having killed any one. The Kahney murder, "Ed" alleged, was

committed by Walter Dorman, assisted by a man who had that day come from Chicago, and the Seebers woman, who put on a man's suit. This, "Ed" said, she had often done before when she had assisted them in their robberies. He admitted having committed a great many robberies, but stoutly maintained that he had never killed any

Dr. Bricker is in constant attendance at the cells of the Biddles. He says that their condition will not permit of their being moved and feels certain that a journey to Pittsburg today would be sure death to "Ed" Biddle. Notwithstanding this, howit is the intention of the Pittsburg authorities to have them moved to Pitts burg at once, regardless of consequences. Superintendent of Police Demmel has wired here to that effect and officers are now on their way to this place to bring

back the prisoners at any cost.

Doctors Greer and Bicker, who have been attending the two Biddles, made a report this morning that apparently confirms Jack Biddle's story, that the fugitives had tried to kill themselves. They had come

mouth are three bullet wounds, which would be prima facie evidence that he wanted to rid the world of himself. One of the bullets, which evidently came from a revolver, carried away a portion of his tonsil, which the doctors say could only have happened by the holding of a re-volver to his own mouth.

Mrs. Soffel Lecomes Worse. About 10:30 o'clock this morning Mrs. Soffel took a bad turn and her condition is more serious. She asked for her children and they will probably be sent for. Edward Biddle is unconscious and breathing heavily. His death may occur at any moment. John Biddle has recovered from the opiates administered and talks in a boastful strain. The physicians now say that while he may live several days his ultimate

recovery is deemed impossible.

There is great excitement in the town and the streets are crowded, large numbers surrounding the hospital. A conflict between the Pittsburg and Butler authorities over the possession of the prisoners and the right to the reward is confidently expected. The Butler authorities assert that they will not give up the prisoners without a writ of habeas corpus.

Wild Rumor Affoat.

Shortly before noon a wild rumor was circulated on the streets that the Allegheny county authorities were coming with enough armed men to take the Biddles minutes a crow of 300 men collected around the jail. Many of them were armed and others went to seek arms, and public vengeance was threatened to any outsider who attempted to interfere with the Butler authorities. There was no foundation for the report and excitement died

SOFFEL WAS CHLOROFORMED.

Warden Makes New Charge Against His Wife. PITTSBURG, February 1.-District Attorney John C. Haymaker left for Butler at 10:45 o'clock this morning over the Pittsburg and Western railroad. He stated that he did not think he would have any difficulty in straightening out the tangle at Butler in connection with the arrest of the Biddles, and also said he was of the opinion that if it was at all feasible the Biddles would be removed to this city at the earliest possible moment. Much depended, he stated, on what condition the prisoners were in, and that he could not say definitely as to what action he could take until he had investigated for himself.

The declaration by Edward Biddle that he did not shoot Detective Fitzgerald and was not implicated in the Kahney murder is given no credence by Supterintendent of Police Demmel and Detective Kelly.

As to the Biddles' declaration that neither

of them was at the Kahney house the night of the murder, Detective Kelly said: "That is absurd. Fred. Ohlinger positively identified them, as did several others. The Seebers woman was accounted for that The Biddles' statement in this regard is absurd, as a preponderance of evi-

Warden Soffel Was Chloroformed. Former Warden Soffel made the startling revelation that he had been under the influence of chloroform during the night when the Biddles broke jail. Mr. Soffel believes the anesthetic was administered

The Butler officers demand half the re-ward of \$5,000, and in order to hold the prisoners warrants were sworn out for the Biddles charging them with felonious shooting in attempting to kill Mrs. Soffel. District Attorney Haymaker says the position taken by the Butler officials is wholly untenable, and steps will be taken at once to compel them to relinquish their claims As there is nothing to hold Mrs. Soffel as a prisoner, Mr. Haymaker will prefer charges against her of felonious assault and battery and aiding and assisting a prisoner to escape from a place of confinement.

BIDDLES SAID TO BE DYING.

Mrs. Soffel's Condition is Also Precar ious-Suffers Keen Remorse. BUTLER, Pa., February 1, 1:20 p.m.-The Biddles are believed to be dying, and, contrary to expectations, Jack may pass

away first. Inflammation has set in in his bowels, which were torn to pieces with bullet wounds, and it is said he cannot live long. Ed. Biddle is in a dying condition. He is in convulsions, and the death rattle has been detected in his throat.

Mrs. Soffel has developed pneumonia, and her condition is more serious than ever. The change in Mrs. Soffel's condition due to her long, wild ride through the wintry air and the exposure resulting from in-sufficient clothing and lack of good food, and also from the intense excitement and strain under which she has labored ever since she fled with the murderers.

condition is precarious. Mrs. Dietrich, her mother, visited her today, and in response to the question as to whether there was anything she wanted done, she replied:

"There is nothing to do; noth to do." Tossing on her bed, she said: "Oh, I do not know how I could have done it! I don't know; I don't know. I am a wicked woman, but I hope God will spare my life for many years to live down this

WILL SHOOT AT SEA GIRT. Georgia State Troops Decide to Enter

the Annual Contest.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 1.-Preparations are being made for the troops of this state to be represented in the annual international rifle contest to be held at Sea Girt. N. J., next summer. A team consisting of twelve men, to be selected from the sharpshooters' ranks of the Governor's Horse Guard, will be entered in the shoot.

A number of members of the guard wear the expert sharpshooters' badges, conferred by the state of Georgia upon state militiastate rifle practice.

Georgia has not been represented at Sea Girt for the past three years on account of differences existing between the Savannab. Ga., team and the New Jersey Rifle

STORM ON ENGLISH COAST.

Reports Indicate That There Have Been Many Lives Lost.

LONDON, February 1.-The storm in the English and Irish channels is unabated. Numerous minor wrecks have occurred. frequent reports have been received of men washed overboard, and the crews of the life boats and rocket apparatus have been kept busy.

The British armored cruiser Immortalite encountered terrific weather. The seas washed clear over her 9.2-inch forward

Many fishermen are reported to have been drowned. In the Clyde upwards of forty vessels are fog-bound between Greenock and Glasgow. The mail steamer which left Dover for Ostend yesterday afternoon was sighted in distress in the channel this morning. Tugs

assisted her into port. Her passengers had terrible experiences. The steamer was terrible experiences. The steamer was swept by the seas for over twenty hours.

CLEVELAND "FLYER" WRECKED. Thirty or Forty Passengers Pretty

Badly Shaken Up. PITTSBURG, Pa., February 1.-The Cleveland "flyer" on the Pittsburg and to this conclusion after a complete examination and a partial probing of the wounds of both of the men. Ed Biddle, who is generally supposed to be the worst intured, has several powder marks on his left breast, which would go to show that he attempted to kill himself. In Jack's

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Speaker Henderson and Representative Da zell Call.

CUBAN SUGAR DUTIES TALKED OF

Will Stand by Ex-Senator Carter in Montana.

ACTION IN PARDON CASES

Speaker Henderson and Representative Dalzell, members of the rules committee of the House, and practically in control of the legislation of that body of Congress, conferred with President Roosevelt this morning. There are reasons for believing that the subject of Cuban sugar was not many blocks away while the conference was in progress. The President and the House leaders, as represented by the ways and means committee, have not been in harmony on the subject of Cuban sugar. The President stands pat in his view that there must be a reduction in the duty on Cuban

The ways and means committee says that this is not possible. There must be a giving way some time or in some way. Should the House remain firm and refuse to pass a reduction bill the Sanate must next be encounteerd, with the President in the background and possessing the backbone to insist on the right thing being done for Cuba. So the House is apparently "up against" a situation that its conservative leaders think needs consideration.

The President told his cabinet yesterday that the reduction in duty on Cuban sugar ought to be approximately 25 per cent. It is believed he will stand by those figures and will certainly accept nothing less than

20 per cent.

Many of the House leaders had hoped that the President's opinions on this sub-ject would undergo a change, but as it has not there are indications that others may change their minds.

Stands by Ex-Senator Carter. The other day several Montana men came

to Washington, saw the President and objected vigorously to the control of federal affairs in that state remaining in the hands of ex-Senator Thomas Carter. They declared that his influence was wrecking the party. Today Senator Carter saw-the President. He was most cordially received. It wasn't necessary for him to talk long to the President before he received assurances that his leadership would not, be disturbed. The President knows something about the Montana organization, and is represented as admiring its machinery. He particularly likes the chief engineer in charge of the plant. So the complaints will not change the chieften the chieft the situation.

The first nomination to be made in Mon-

tana is that of surveyor general. Mr. Carter and the organization have recommended that E. W. Beattie be renominated and it is believed that the recommendation will revail.

Not Going to Italy.

Myron Herrick of Cleveland, who was a warm friend of the late President McKinley, has declined the offer of ambassador to Italy. This position was offered to Mr. Herrick several years ago, but he was not then able to accept because of business reasons, and the position was given to Geo. Herrick was ready to accept. After Presi dent McKinley was killed the offer Herrick was renewed by President Roose The declination of Mr. Herrick will leave Mr. Meyer as the permanent ambas

That Connecticut Judgeship.

Senator Hawley had a conference with the President about Connecticut affairs. The vacant federal district judgeship femains unsettled, and this was one of the matters discussed by the senator, who is in an exceedingly delicate position about this office. Senator Hawley has recommended F. L. Hungerford of New Britain, while Judge James Platt, a son of Senator Platt, is a strong candidate. Judge Platt is from Meriden. Senator Platt is taking no part in the fight, and has made no recommendation. He would naturally like to see his son selected, but does not feel like recommending him. Senator Hawley is not fight-ing Judge Platt, and will probably not do He will leave the selection largely to

the President. James A. Gary, former Postmaster General, paid his respects to the President this morning. Mr. Gary will leave next Satur-day for a trip abroad. He will spend the winter in Europe. He will be accompanied abroad by Mrs. Gary and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Levering, his son-in-law and daughter. Mr. Gary is the Maryland representa-tive of the McKinley Memorial Association and for a month has been working hard to put Maryland in shape to contribute her share toward the monument.

Friendly to Labor Interests. E. A. M. Lawson, president, and William

M. Garrett, secretary, of Columbia Typographical Union, presented the President with resolutions recently adopted by that organization thanking the chief executive for his friendly attitude to labor, and particularly for his executive order directing half holidays the day before Christmas and New Year. The President expressed his deep appreciation of the good wishes of Columbia Union, and then talked some time with Messrs. Lawson and Garrett about labor matters, asking their views as to certain matters. The President considered the printers to be among the most representative labor men in the country, and said he would consult their officers whenever he desired information.

Pardon Cases Acted Upon.

President Roosevelt has acted upon ten applications for pardon sent to him by the Department of Justice. He granted one of the ten applications. This was to commute the sentence of Dock Griffith, who was convicted in the Indian territory, November 14, 1900, of selling whisky, and sentenced to fifteen months in the Ohio penitentiary. Before being sent to the penitentiary Griffith was detained eight months in jail because of a smallpox epidemic. The President thinks that Griffith ought to be alowed this time off his sentence, and so decided. Griffith will be released February 13. The President refused a pardon to George Dean, an eighteen-year-old colored boy, who was convicted in the District of Columbia courts in March, 1899, of assault with intent to kill and sentenced to four years in the Moundsville, W. Va., peni-tentiary. Dean cut a white boy with a penknife. Solicitor Hanna of the Navy Department became interested in the boy and tried to have him pardoned, because he will soon die of consumption at Moundsville. Attorney General Knox and the President thought that Dean could get as good treatment at Moundsville as anywhere else and so refused the application Another application for a commutation of sentence refused was that of A. J. Matthis sentence refused was that of A. J. Matthis and Mont S. Ballard, defendants in the famous Seminole Indian-burning cases. They were sentenced in 1899, on the tech-nical charge of kidnaping, to ten years in

the penitentiary.

On the night of December 30, 1897, Mrs.

sued her, and, braining her with the gun, left her dead on the ground. The baby, still in its mother's arms, was devoured by hogs that swarmed in the neighborhood. The eight-year-old son of Mrs. Leard escaped from the house, and the following morning reached a neighbor's house.

Intense excitement followed the discovery of the crime. Matthis and Ballard, with others, were commissioned special deputies to run down the assassins. Two Indians were tortured until one confessed that they were the Indians wanted. They were then burned at the stake. Afterward it was learned that the Indians were innocent. Matthis and Ballard, who were leaders in the torture and burning, were arrested on the charge of kidnaping and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Others convicted with them were given terms ranging from three to twenty-one years. with them were given terms ranging from three to twenty-one years.

Charges Against Flaunigan.

Charges have been filed at the White House against Webster Flannigan, who was decided upon by the President a few days ago for renomination as collector of internal revenue of the third Texas collection district. The charges include mismanagement of his office. M. Moore, who is a candidate to succeed Flannigan, was at the White House today and saw the President. Moore is from San Antonia, and is backing the charges filed against Flannigan

Secretary of Commerce. Joseph Manley of Maine was one of the callers at the White House today. His name has been mentioned as a possible member of the cabinet when the new department of commerce is created, as is generally believed will be done by Con-

Gen. Sickles saw the President and thanked him for his recent civil service order benefiting soldiers of the civil war.

Senator Tillman had a talk with the President, but declared that he could neither be tortured nor taunted sufficiently to cause him to reveal the subject of the

John P. Irish, naval officer of the port of San Francisco, and F. C. Kusk of Califor-nia were received by the President.

NOW SECRETARY SHAW

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED BY JUSTICE SHIRAS.

Congratulated by Mr. Gage and Others -Treasury Officials and Employes Received.

Ex-Gov. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa was sworn in as Secretary of the Treasury at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the presence of a large number of friends. The oath was administered by Justice Shiras in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Most of the cabinet officers during the last four or five years have been sworn in at the White House. Nearly all of the Iowa members of Congress, a large number of prominent Iowa officeholders, the assistant secretaries of the treasury and bureau officers of the department witnessed the simple ceremony.

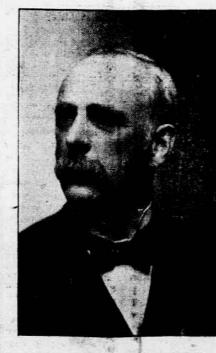
Congratulations Were in Order.

Congratulations followed the taking of the oath. Mr. Gage, the retiring secre-tary, first extended his best wishes, which caused Secretary Shaw to remark that he would be satisfied if he could hope to be as successful in the administration of the office as his predccessor. Following the felicitations and handshaking of the immediate friends of the incoming Secretary a reception was held by both Secretary Shaw and Mr. Gage.

All of the officers and employes of the treasury were received in the big, roomy office of the Secretary, the line passing in at one door and out at another. Practically every one of the several thousand employes of the department passed in to bid farewell to their former chief and to pay their re-spects to the new head of the department The ceremony was a most cordial and in-teresting one, and for some time there was a long line of treasury people in the south and west corridors of the second floor.

Took Charge of the Department. Secretary Shaw took charge of the department, before noon and went to work like an old hand at the business. Secretary Shaw's attractive personality

has already made him popular in the treas. Secretary Gage remained in conference with his successor an hour or more and then left the department. He will go to New York tomorrow or Monday to rem a few days, and in the course of two or three weeks will go to Florida for a rest



of two or three months. From that tim his movements have not been definitely decided upon, but it is altogether probable that he will return to Chicago and accept the presidency of a large trust company in that city. that city.

that city.

It is regarded as quite probable that Charles V. Rich, private secretary to Secretary Gage, will not remain permanently in Washington. He has had several business offers in New York, and, it is thought, will accept one of these. In the event that he does not remain with Secretary Shaw he will be succeeded, it is thought, by a Chicago newspaper man who is a personal friend of the new Secretary of the Treasury. ury.

To Continue Bend Parchases.

Governor Shaw has given no expression to his intentions regarding the continuation of bond purchases as a means of relieving the accumulating surplus of the treasury, but it is said to be probable that he will not change this policy of his predecessor for the present at least. There are only two means open to him to keep the surplus from climbing too high and taking too much money out of business. One is by continuing bond purchases and the other is by increasing the deposits in national bank depositories. The last method is not generally approved, and so the outlook is that bond purchases will remain as a part of the treasury policy for the pres-

a part of the treasury policy for the present.

Secretary Shaw's first official act was to authorize his assistant secretary to sign his name in his absence. This is necessary before the signatures would have power.

Institute of Bantanga, who had made their money in coffee growing.

Replying to Senator Dubois, the witness said that Laguna and Samar are the only considerable Philippine provinces which have not been organized, and that with fore the signatures would have power.

WORK OF IMPROVEMENT

Gov. Taft today continued his statement concerning conditions in the Philippine archipelago before the Senate committee on the Philippines. He resumed his account of his last year's tour of the provinces. He said that, next to Manila, Cebu came nearer to being a city in point of population and manner of improvement than any other place in the archipelago. The Island of Cebu, he said, is the most densely settled of the group. It had been a question whether a civil government should be established in Cebu, because just before the arrival of the commission the insurgents had been firing into the capital site, but people had insisted, and the organization had been effected.

Roads Constructed.

Speaking generally, Gov. Taft said there were no roads in the Philippine Islands under the Spanish, but that since the establishment of American control \$1,000,000 had been appropriated for road improvements, both for strategic and commercial purposes. Most of the towns are on the seacoast, and the greater part of the travel for any distance is by boat. He also said that the wheels of such vehicles as are used are so narrow that they cut up the roads badly. Moreover, the frequent freshets in the streams render it difficult to maintain the roads. In most if not all the islands, Gov. Taft said, there is a mountain backbone, which is practically impassable. Gen. Hall had succeeded in crossing the Luzon mountains, but his men were almost dead when they emerged.

The Importance of the Caribao.

In his tour Gov. Taft had found the industries in progress, though much interrupted largely on account of the destructoin of the water buffalo or caribao, the work cattle of the island. This animal he described as "the beast of burden, the famly friend, the wealth of the individual and the object of all the robber bands of the nountain districts." In the last two years bout 75 per cent of these bruttes had been killed off by a disease called rinderpest, and their price had increased from \$30 to \$140 a head. Agriculture also had been interrupted by insurrection, but in the vicinity of Manila this was not true today. In the city where the streets are rough the witness said that the caribao moves so slowly as to block the streets, and he thought that mules should be imported. He also expressed the opinion that milkproducing animals might be imported to dvantage. There are fine cattle range but to his knowledge no milk is produced

on the islands.

Resuming the thread of his narrative, Governor Taft said that the Island of Cebu was not long organized into a civilized government until it was found necessary to return to military control. He had, however, been informed just before his departure for the United States that the 300 or 400 insurgents on the island had surrendered and that the Island had been enirely tranquilized.

Where the Fighting Takes Place. This statement led Senator Hale to ask

question. "Within the past ninety days," he said, "I have observed by the newspapers that there were forty-one small fights within the space of thirty days-where do they occur?"

The reply was that most of these encounters had taken place in Batangos, Laguna, Mindero, Bohol, Samar, Cebu and a few other places. Most of the troops are in provinces. Referring to the Maccabebes, Governor Taft said they had always been at war with their neighbors; that they had formerly been friends of the Spaniards, and

made they had also transferred their alle-giance to the United States. He thought there were 8,000 or 10,000 of them.
"You speak," said Senator Culberson, as the witness progressed, "of disagreements between the civil and the military authorities as to whether there should be a civil or military control of a certain district; in such cases who determines as to what shall

that when the transfer of the country was

be done?"
"That," replied Governor Taft, "is a question of instructions, or, rather of construction of instructions; but we have gotten along so far without radical disagreement. One difficulty of this kind was su mitted to Washington and we were told that we must reconcile our differences if could. We did so, and have had no other material difficulties of the kind." He promised to speak more extensively on this question of jurisdiction at a later time. In the Southern Provinces.

Concluding the narrative of his southern excursion Gov. Taft said that the ladies of the party accompanied the gentlemen to all places to which they went, except in a few instances. These exceptions were made on account of the fact that it was necessary to take small vessels to reach them, rendering it inconvenient for the ladies to go. The party had not visited Mindoro because of climatic conditions and because at time there had been no effort to pacify the island.

Gov. Taft spoke frequently of the unreliability of all estimates of the population, but said there are probably 6,000,000 Fili-pinos or Christians, one and a half or two millions of non-Christians and probably a million of Moros. However, a census was badly needed. members of the committee smiled

when Gov. Taft said that the Christians had made all the trouble. A second trip into the northern portion of Luzen Island was described next, and this tour, the governor said, was made almost without military escort. Cagayan in the extreme northern part of the island is from an agricultural stanopoint the most mag-nificent portion of the islands. This province also contained splendid forests. xplained that it is necessary to provide a more paternal form of government for the Igorrotes than for the Filipinos. It was also impracticable to place Filipino gov-

ernors over these people

Where the Rifles Came From. In reply to Senator Patterson, Gov. Taft said that there probably were 2,000 rifles in the hands of insurrectos in the islands, and there are some of the latter who do not carry guns. He could not, he said, tell where the rifles and the ammunition came from. Some had been received from Admiral Dewey before the beginning of the insurrection, and there were also rumors of hipments from Hong Kong and other parts of China and Japan, but the reports could not be verified. There had been some Japanese rifles found, but most of them were either Remingtons or Mausers, indicating either American or Spanish origin. As to the juntas, most of them are concentrated now at Hong Kong, composed mostly of natives of Bantanga, who had made their

the Philippines capable of being taken in

would be under civil government.

In reply to other questions from Mr. Dubois Governor Taft said that the Filipinos have a greater attachment for their country than, for instance, the Chinese have for theirs.

"The Filipino is," he said, "attached, first, to his town, and, second, to his pro-vince, and he is, I think, now forming an attachment for the name of Filipino. On that pride of country and on the Filipino's desire for education," he added, "I base my hope in the success of what we are doing in the islands."

Progress of Education.

In reply to other questions Governor Taft said that he estimated that from 5 to 7 per cent of the people read and write the Spanish language, but that he could not say what proportion of the people could write their own language. One great dif-ficulty encountered is the fact that the people of the different provinces do not understand the language one of another. The witness said that many of the SM American teachers are engaged in instruct ing the Filipino teachers. They are scat-tered over the islands in 455 towns, and they are making good progress, notwith-standing their own lack of knowledge of the natives. Many of the American sol-diers had acted as teachers of the islanders and had proved very successful. The Filipino teachers were generally, he said, anxiously availing themselves of the advantages thus afforded. As a rule the peo-ple appeared anxious to get the education thus given, but in some cases the priests were manifesting a disposition to establish parish schools for their people

Spanish the Language Used.

Governor Taft said that Spanish is the only language that is common throughout the archipelago, and that this was the only instrument of communication with outside thought. A native who did not speak Spanish was compared by him to a man at the bottom of a well, who must necessarily be ignorant of almost everything going on in his vicinity. This condition of affairs, Governor Taft said, had led him recently to vote for the continuance of Spanish as the official language of the Islands, for if English should now be constituted the official language it would be impossible to conduct business without the aid of interpreters.

At this point Senator Patterson asked Governor Taft whether the Filipino of average intelligence is capable of distinguish-ing between an independent government for

form of government such as the United States would give.

Replying, Gov. Taft said that a Filipino of such intelligence was capable of making such a distinction, but he emphasized the necessity of making sure that the Filipino who must pass upon this problem is a man of such intelligence. "You can't," he said, "appreciate the ignorance and the credulity of the natives who do not have the advantage of a knowledge of the Spanish language. The present difficulty in the islands is found in the ease with which the educated Filipinos control or oppress their own people. In the province of Cagayan they have a system of caciquism or boss-ism, and these bosses have almost the power of life and death. It is exceedingly difficult to get into the minds of a people situated as are the common people the fact that theirs is not the only way of living.

nis country and a benevolent and fraternal

Consequently when one speaks of independence he is not understood."
"Do you depend on that ignorance," Mr. Patterson asked, "to make them amenable o our rule?" The resonnse was an emphatic no. "Our hope," said Gov. Taft, "Is in the educated

Replying to questions by Senator Raw lins, Gov. Taft said that three of the members of the federal party were associated in the government of the islands, but notwithstanding this fact the government was in no way responsible for the promises of statehood made by that party in its platform. Enlarging upon the subject of the federal party, Gov. Taft said that it comprised probably a majority of the educated people of the archipelago, but that when the commission had been asked to either approve or disapprove of the platform it had refused to do either. Possibly, he continued, the promise had misled some, but as for himself he had held the opinion that the question of statehood, like the question of independence, is so far in the future that he did not regard it as of present im-

At this point the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

JAPAN RECONSIDERS. Will Have Official Representation at

St. Louis Exposition. A cablegram received at the State Department from United States Minister Buck at Tokio is to the effect that the Japanese minister of foreign affairs has assured him that there would be an official representa-tion of Japan by a commission at the St.

Louis exposition. The favorable action of Japan in this matter is regarded here as of the utmost importance to the prospects of the great fair. The fact is that Japan had positively declined to have an official representation at St. Louis, and this declination, being municated to other nations, was having an injurious effect, influencing them un avorably toward the enterprise. Even the European powers, which have been singularly dilatory in coming to a decision as to representation at St. Louis, were influenced by Japan's action in this matter, and the fair authorities decided that they must make a supreme effort. Mr. Barrett, the special commissioner to the orient, was confident that he could secure a reconsideration, and in spite of the skepticism of the officials here he addressed himself to the task with so much energy that it was through his efforts that Japan has agreed to be represented. It is the confident ex-pectation of the fair managers that Japan's action will determine the decision of the other Asiatic powers as to the fair.

National Bank Circulation.

The circulation statement issued by the controller of the currency shows that at the close of business January 31 the total circulation of national bank notes was \$359,444,615, an increase for the year of \$12,622,744, and a decrease for the month of \$845,111. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$322,278,391, an increase for the year of \$6,556,802, and a decrease for the month of \$2,730,915. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$37,166,224, an increase for the year of \$6.065.932, and an increase for the month of \$1,855,804. The amount of registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$324,031,280, and to secure public de-

Fourth Infantry Leaves San Francisco Adjutant General Corbin is informed that the 4th Regiment of Infantry, which recently returned from service in the Philipleft San Francisco this morning for stations in the Department of Texas, as follows: Headquarters, Companies A. B. C. D. E and F to Fort Clark; Company G to Eagle Pass; Company H to Fort Mackin-tosh, and Companies I, K, L and M to Fort Sam Houston.

Gen. Ludington Confined to His House Quartermaster General Ludington is confined to his house with a severe cold, and Lieutenant Colonel William S. Patten of the quartermaster's department is temporarily acting as quartermaster general

The Urgent Deficiency Bill. The committee on appropriations of the Senate today disposed of the argent deficiency bill and authorized Senator Hale to report it to the Senate Monday.

A bill has been introduced in the Ho Mr. Lattimer authorizing the Great ress Falis and Old Dominion Railroad Company to lay a single electric track across the Aqueduct bridge. The same bill was introduced last Congress and favorably reported by the District committee.

To Lay Track on Aqueduct Bridge

LOOKING TO SENATE

The Evening Star. Moral? Well, anybody can

see the moral.

That Body Favorable to Reciprocity

With Cuba.

NOT PASS HOUSE BILL

Ways and Means Committee Flayed by the Press.

CONFER WITH PRESIDENT

It is considered practically certain that the Senate will refuse to make the sweeping reduction of war taxes recommended by the ways and means committee. It is also probable that if the House does not do something for Cuba in the meantime, the war tax reduction bill will come back to the House with a further amendment providing for a 25 per cent reduction of the tariff on Cuban products.

The Senate republicans are convinced that limited reciprocity with Cuba is advisable, and will not ravage American industries. The Senate has been waiting for the House to act, and will wait a little longer, but just as certain as the ways and means commit-tee's policy with regard to Philippines tariff legislation has been reversed by the Senate, just as surely is it expected that the Senate will set the pace for Cuban tariff legislation if the House does not.

What Was Contemplated. The republican senators who favor Cuban

reciprocity, believing the ways and means committee was hostile, contemplated at one time tacking a Cuban amendment to the Philippines bill. This idea was abandoned. however, by request of the senators having charge of the bill, who earnestly urged that the bill should not be hampered, but should stand as an urgency measure to meet the tariff situation in the Philippines raised by the United States Supreme Court decision.

It is admitted, however, that it would be in order to amend a strictly revenue bill, such as the war tax reduction bill, with a Cuban tariff provision, and it will be done accordingly if the House does not act in the meantime.

Not Approved by the People.

The war tax reduction proposed by the ways and means committee has not received that meed of unqualified approval from the country which the committee expected. The explanation is probably found in the fact that the tax burdens of which the mass of the people complained had been removed at the last session. The taxes now proposed to be removed rested mainly upon beer, wines, tobacco, stock deals, etc., legitimate objects of taxation in the estimation of many people. The only real pressure upon the committee for further reduction came from the brewers. They received a partial reduction last session. They received a partial reduction last session, but were not content, and continued the agitation for more. Wall street was

mainly interested in the game to keep the money paid in taxes in circulation, instead of paying it into the treasury.

These facts are not overlooked by Senstors opposed to such a sweeping reduction of the revenues of the government at this

time, and it is said will weigh in the con-sideration of the war tax reduction bill when it comes before the Senate. Flayed by the Press.

Not in recent years has the ways and means committee received such a flaying as it is now undergoing at the hands of the influential republican press of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities for its action in the war tax reduction case and its non-action in Cuba's cause. Notwithstanding Chairman Payne's assurance that the committee has not abandoned consideration of Cuban reciprocity there is a general tendency to look to the Senate for practical legislation upon that subject, and all talk

now centers upon the Senate's probable Speaker Henderson and Mr. Dalzell were in conference with the President today, and the friends of Cuban reciprocity are expecting, in view of the President's expression to the cabinet yesterday of his advocacy of a 25 per cent cut in the tariff, that the President's views may find reflection in the House soon, at least to the extent of remov-ing opposition to the Senate's program for

Cuban reciprocity.

CONGRATULATIONS SENT. Pan-American Congress Felicitated

on the Success of Conference. Secretary Hay has received formal notice from Mr. Buchanan of the final adjournment of the International American Congress in the City of Mexico yesterday. In response the Secretary sent the following telegram to the head of the American

delegation: "Please express to the president and members of the conference and to the Mexican government the congratulations of the United States that the conference has manifested so marked a spirit of friendly cooperation for the well-being of the American republics, and offer congratulations

up the successful results of its conference. "JOHN HAY." DEPARTED FOR PALMERO

Admiral Cromwell Reports Sailing of

His Squadron From Piracus.

The Navy Department received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Cromwell this morning, announcing the departure of the European squadron-the flagship Chicago, the Nashville and the Albany-from Piraeus, bound for Palermo. The department was also informed of the arrival at Gibraltar today of the Rainbow, which is on her way to Cavite, Philippine Islands, to be the flagship of the ranking rear admiral there. The training ship Dixie, now at Gibraltar, will proceed to join the squadron at Palermo, take aboard a number of shortterm enlisted men and bring them to the United States. These will be replaced by new material, which the Rainbow carries The Monongahela is at St. Thomas.

A telegram received at the Navy De-

of Rear Admiral Sumner, who is under orders to take command of the south Atlantic station

Opposes Pasteurized Cream Bill.

partment this morning says that the bat-tle ship Iowa has sailed from Talcahuano

on a cruise around Cape Horn to Monte-video, where she will serve as the flagship

Mr. G. E. Gordon, director of a laboratory in this city, has written to the Senate committee on the District in opposition to the bill before Congress requiring the pasteurization of all creams offered for sale in the District. He states that many physicians object to feeding pasteurized milk or cream to children, and he believes that legislative interference in this matter would produc

Naval Orders. Lieutenant H. E. Parmenter has been on

on the Puritan. Gunner A. C. Kall has been warranted.
Acting Warrant Machinist W. C. Gray
has been detached from the Lancaster and
ordered to the Olympia for duty.
Commander C. A. Adams has been sedered to report to the commandant of the
New York navy yard for duty.

dered to the Norfolk navy yard for duty

time, by a 7th street merchant, in one of the other two Washington daily papers; the second shows the result of the same advertisement printed one time in

amounts, isn't there? The first represents the result of an advertisement inserted one

\$3.00---\$67.92

Considerable difference in those